

**Amendments to the Specification:**

Please amend the specification as follows:

On page 12, please replace the paragraph that starts on line 11 with the word “Referring” and ends on line 22 with the word “them” with the following amended paragraph:

Referring to **FIGS. 1-1B**, an example embodiment of an abrasive article **100** according to the present disclosure is illustrated. The abrasive article **100** comprises abrasive composites **122**. In some embodiments, the boundary or boundaries associated with the composite shape result in one abrasive composite being separated to some degree from another adjacent abrasive composite. To form an individual abrasive composite, a portion of the boundaries forming the shape of the abrasive composite must be separated from one another. Note that in **FIG. 1A**, the base or a portion of the abrasive composite closest to the backing can abut with its neighboring abrasive composite. Abrasive composites **[[122]]120** comprise a plurality of abrasive particles that are dispersed in a binder and a grinding aid. It is also within the scope of this invention to have a combination of abrasive composites bonded to a backing in which some of the abrasive composites abut, while other abrasive composites have open spaces between them.

On page 16, please replace the paragraph that starts on line 9 with the word “One” and ends on page 17, line 6 with the word “al.” with the following amended paragraph:

One method to make the abrasive article of the invention illustrated in **FIG. 2** is illustrated in **FIG. 2**. Backing **41** leaves an unwind station **42** and at the same time the production tool **46** leaves an unwind station **45**. Production tool **46** is coated with slurry by means of coating station **44**. It is possible to heat the slurry and/or subject the slurry to ultrasonics prior to coating to lower the viscosity. The coating station can be any conventional coating means such as drop die coater, knife coater, curtain coater, vacuum die coater or a die coater. During coating the formation of air bubbles should be minimized. The preferred coating technique is a vacuum fluid bearing die, such as disclosed in U.S. Pat. Nos. 3,594,865, 4,959,265, and 5,077,870, all incorporated herein by reference. After the production tool is coated, the backing and the slurry are brought into contact by any means such that the slurry wets the front surface of the backing. In **FIG. 2**, the slurry is brought into contact with the backing by means of contact nip roll **47**.

Next, contact nip roll **47** also forces the resulting construction against support drum **43**. A source of energy **48** (preferably a source of visible light) transmits a sufficient amount of energy into the slurry to at least partially cure the binder precursor. The term partial cure is meant that the binder precursor is polymerized to such a state that the slurry does not flow from an inverted test tube. The binder precursor can be fully cured once it is removed from the production tool by any energy source. Following this, the production tool is rewound on mandrel **49** so that the production tool can be reused again. Optionally, the production tool may be removed from the binder precursor prior to any curing of the precursor at all. After removal, the precursor may be cured, and the production tool may be rewound on mandrel **49** for reuse. Additionally, abrasive article **[[120]]100** is wound on mandrel **121**. If the binder precursor is not fully cured, the binder precursor can then be fully cured by either time and/or exposure to an energy source. Additional steps to make abrasive articles according to this first method are further described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,152,917 (Pieper et al.) and 6,129,540 (Hoopman et al.), both incorporated herein by reference. Randomly shaped abrasives composites may be made by the tooling and procedures described in U.S. Patent No. 6,129,540, to Hoopman et **[[al..]]al.**